THE GRANT-JOHNSON CORRESPONDENCE EXCITE-MENT-THE PRESIDENT'S REJOINDER TO BE OUT TO-DAY - THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD LANDS FORFEITED-NOMINATION OF A MIN-ISTER TO ENGLAND-SURRATT.

DE TRIBURAPH TO THE TRIBURE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1868. The publication of the Grant-Johnson correspondence excites a deal of comment in political and nonpolitical circles. The President's friends think that be has used up Grant badly, while Grant's supporters bold that he has completely routed Johnson, Randall & Co.; but outside of the question of veracity involved in the dispute, and on which the public will form their own judgment, the correspondence assumes another aspect more important in its consequences to one of the principals and to the country at large. The Reconstruction Committee was in session to-day, and among the subjects discussed was this correspondence, which was referred to them yesterday. It was debated at great length, and in a coel and dispassionate man-The Committee were almost unanimously of the opinion that the President, in ordering Gen. Grant to disobey the Secretary of War, acted in clear violation of the law, and that it showed a determination on his part to defeat the laws of Congress. This phase of the correspondence was discussed at length, and it was finally agreed that a sub-committee, composed of Representatives Bingham and Boutwell, should be appointed to investigate all the facts bearing on it, and if, as the Committee believe, the President has violated any of the laws, said subcommittee are empowered to draw up articles of impeachment and present them at the next meeting of the Committee. The conduct of certain Cabinet officers is also to be investigated by the Committee, and M. as there is reason for supposing, a conspiracy to de feat the law exists, the sub-committee is empowered ment. It is rather significant that Mr. Bingham and other members of Congress who have always opposed impeachment on the ground of insufficient legal evidence for so doing, are the prime movers in these proseedings, and are in favor of taking immediate steps to bring Mr. Johnson to the bar of the Senate. There seems to be little doubt in the Committee that Johnson has at last overstepped the line, and has put himself completely at the mercy of Congress. It is hinted that the Committee are in possession of other facts implicating Mr. Johnson in actions in direct violation of law, and that no doubt whatever exists that a clear case can be made out against him. Gen. Grant is to be examined by the Committee during the week, and the report will probably be presented to the House on Monday. It may be remembered that a bill is pending in the Senate regulating the proceedings in case of impeachment, and providing that on presentment of articles of impeachment against any officer, said officer shall cease to act in an official capacity, and that in case the President is the offender, the officer next in authority shall have power to call on the hand and naval forces to enforce the laws. I may add that the two Democratic members of the committee-Brooks and Beck-were not present to-day. and that the sub-committee is in session to-night

investigating the charges against the President. The President's expected rejoinder to Grant's letter of the 3d instant did not get out to-day, owing to a pressure of important official duties upon the Executive. This correspondence may be looked for tomorrow, and is to be accompanied by a separate statement of four members of the Cabinet, each giving his own account of what took place between the President and Gen. Grant in presence of Messis. McCulloch, Randall, Welles, and Browning at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January.

In the Senate to-day, after some discussion, a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to employ connsel to defend Gen. Meade and some of his subordinates, against whom it was said Gov. Jenkins of Georgia intends to bring action in the United States Courts. Senator Howard and others thought such legislation necessary, as Attorney-General Stanbery, with his known views of the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction bills, could not appear in Gen. Meade's defense. The debate on the Reconstruction bill was resumed at to colock. Senator Morrill of Maine made a three-hours speech of great force and irresistible argument. Toward the close of his remarks he created much amusement at the expense of Garret Davis by exhuming from the records of the Senate a string of resolutions which were offered by the Kentucky Senator in a paroxysm of patriotism during the session of 1862. One of these resolutions distinctly asserts the right of Congress to reduce the Rebel States to a territorial condition in the event of their continued resistance to the national authority. It goes much further in threatening than Congress has yet gone in action. Garret was considerably worried, and wanted to explain, but, though he got an opportunity to do so, said that be would not avail himself of it until he was ready to address the Senate at length, which he threatened to do in a few days. Everybody laughed but Garret when Morrill showed whence the first announcement of the territorial doctrine came. The honor of suggesting it lies between Mr. Samner and the venerable

The House had a long session to-day, and finally disposed of Mr. Julian's bill declaring forfeited certain public lands that had been granted to Southern railroads. The vote on the final passage stood 86 Yeas to 73 Nays. There was a great deal of opposition to the bill from special interests represented by members on the floor. During a debate on Banks's report on the rights of American citizens abroad. Mr. Logan obtained the floor, and made a yersonal explanation, which excited the House for at least 30 minutes. He charged that Mr. Marshall of Illinois had recently printed in The Globe three columns more matter than he had spoken when he made his speech on the floor, and that as the speech appeared in The Globe there were figures and statements that Marshall did not use when he delivered it to the House. Marshal acknowledged that he had "fixed up" the speech before it was printed in The Globe, but shielded his action by asserting that it was the acknowledged practice of the House to allow members to do so. The debate before it ended assumed a very personal character, and made it painfully apparent how abominable is the custom of allowing members to print in The Globe and send forth to the country what purport to be speeches made by them in Congress, while, in fact, not one word of the same had ever been uttered on the floor of the House. Mr. Howard's resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel to defend Gen. Meade was passed, and now goes to the President for his signatore. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole up to the

time of adjournment. The Senate Pinance Committee had a long session this morning, and meet again to-night to perfect their new financial scheme. It is understood that in deference to the views of one or two of its members. the Committee will recommend the reduction of the

interest on the long-funded bonds, which, it is thought, will be less than five per cent. It has not yet been decided whether they will add any other features to the Funding bill. It is conjectured that the \$400,000,000 legal-tender clause in Sherman's bill will not be acceded to, but that with other measures it may be embodied in a separate bill. The Foreign Loan clause is also unsettled, but it will probably come up to-morrow. The majority of the Committee are understood to be adverse to it. The entire bill

will be ready to report in a day or two. The Senate Committee on Territories had under onsideration to-day the additional testimony laid before them in regard to the admission of Colorado. They determined to bring the subject before the Senate at once, and get immediate action thereon, All the evidence goes to show that in point of population the Territory clearly has inhabitants enough to entitle it to admission. The fact that the Pacific Railroad is now completed to within 100 miles of the Territory gives the measure additional strength.

Two delegations, one of carriage manufacturers, and the other of petroleum refiners, were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day. The carriage men wanted the tax removed from their vehicles, but the committee refused to accede to their request, as they consider carriages articles of luxury. The petroleum men wished the tax collected in future by means of the stamp system, instead of the present method. The Committee promised to consult Commissioner Rollins and Commissioner Wells, and give a decision on the subject.

Gen. Dyer was before the Ordnance Committee to day. He submitted a lengthy statement, in which he denied all the charges and allegations preferred against him relative to his discharge of the duties of the Ordnance Committee. At the end of this argument, Gen. Butler and Senator Howard cross-examined him nearly an hour, the result being Gen. Dyer's disclaiming that he had any intention to impugn the Committee's motives. Gen. Butler then charged that Gen. Dver was disloyal in the early part of the war. and asserted that he took the oath only under compulsion. Gen. Dyer replied that he took the oath so long ago that he had no recollection of it. It is said that Gen. Dver was also accused of abandoning his position at Fortress Monroe, and allowing considerable money to pass into the hands of the Rebeis when the Rebellion broke out. Gen. Dyer explained away this charge by saying that he had applied to Congress for relief, but never got any.

An exhibit statement of the work in the Second Auditor's office has been compiled from the regular monthly reports for October, November, December and January, showing that during the last four months 130,038 claims of all kinds were settled. Of these there were for bounty, arrears of pay, etc., 80,140. During the same period 75,917 certificates were issued to the Paymaster-General, after an exumination of the rolls, upon his request, to enable payments to discharged soldiers and others; and 594 certificates to the Commissioners of Pensons. The number of claims registered and briefed was 70,487. The number of letters recorded and mailed was 236,494; and the number of requisitions posted

It is expected that a new Minister to England will be nominated within the next ten days. As before stated, the President has selected, of his own motion the nominee to the Senate.

The Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the House, sent in a communication to-day saying that the trial of John H. Surratt was reported at Government expense. By the request of the District Attorney, and the counsel for the United States, one thousand copies were printed for the Department of State. As it was apprehended that the work would have to be frequently referred to, and as the case was of the highest judicial importance, copies had been distributed to high officers under the Govern-It is believed that the prosecution would be embar rassed and hindered by a premature publication of the cost of the arrest and trial of Surratt, and to this reason the Secretary of State thinks that it would not be compatible with the public interest to make further answer to the resolution.

The President to-day sent to the House a communication from an experience of the second sent to the House and the second s

The President to-day sent to the House a communication from our Consul at Stockholm, dated Nov. 28, in which he reports to the Department of State that owing to the less by failure of the crops in Sweden, north of Stockholm, much suffering exists, and famine is threatened unless speedy relief is extended to them. The Government has made an appropriation for assistance, and through private subscriptions n the Scandinavian countries, in England, and in Russia, a meager supply of food is likely to reach them in time. The mild Autumn favors them. This them in time. The mild Autumn favors them. This country, so little favored by nature, has by industry, intelligence, and the modern appliances, been able to grow a surplus of cereals. But the failure this year will necessitate large imports from Russia and

sewhere.

A delegation of the Indians, eleven in number, A delegation of the Indians, eleven in number, some of them in full Indian costume, paid their respects to the President this afternoon. They were accompanied by Gov. Hunt of Colorado, General Indian Superintendent, and Major D. C. Oaks and Lafayette, head agents of the different bands, and H. P. Bennett, Secretary; also by Gen. Kit Carson and Col. A. G. Boone, the last named the grandson of the celebrated Daniel Boone. W. M. Curtis is the interpreter. These Indians dwell in a portion of country between Santa Fé and the Great Salt Lake Basin. They desire to make a treaty of counfederation among all the bands of the tribe, and to settle on a reservation in Western Colorado, some distance to the south of the Union Pacific Railroad and east of Green River, and to make arrangements for their of Green River, and to make arrang openits for their general social improvement by a pastoral life. The Indian delegation were received by the President in Indian delegation were received by the President in his office. They were severally introduced to him by Gov. Hunt, who said that during the ten years of his residence among them, in no instance had they committed any depredations on white men, which could not be said of any of the other Indiansso warlike and large in number. The President made a short address, in which he expressed his pleasure in meeting with them, especially as they are our friends. He assured them that nothing should be left undone on the part of the Government to strengthen the bonds of amity now existing, and to facilitate their efforts to procure good government and social comforts. Several of the whites who accompanied the delegation spoke of the friendship of the Utes. Gen. Kit Carson remarked that he had the Utes. Gen. Kit Carson remarked that he had been living in that country about forty years, and had always found them the friends of the white man. They were of great assistance to him in his campaign against the Navajoes and Comanches. While awaiting admission to the President's room, the Indians sat cross-legged on the floor, floor, and amused themselves by making cigarettes. which they smoked with supreme indifference to the diguity of the roof they were under. The President accompanied them through the rooms of the Executive Mansion, and they were delighted with this mark of attention.

The annoying obstruction to the operations of the Pay Department in artiful the properties.

The annoving obstruction to the operations of the Pay Department in settling the bounty claims, caused by the reception of letters from members of Congress inquiring after the claims of their constituents, has induced the Paymaster General to have printed the following circular in reply:

"It long since because wholly hopracticable to answer the immense number of letters from impatient claimants and claim agents, asking in formation as to the progress and prospects of their respective claims for the additional bounts. A rule was therefore adopted that after the darknowledgment of the receipt of at this office of the application and papers in each case, no ambacquent communication not pertisent to a proper enclusion and settlement of claims should be answered or otherwise notified. An evasion of this rule is now sought by salisting the influence and intervention of members of Congress, through whom inquiries are transmitted and answers expected. Recently source of such letters have seen daily received from or through members, which to the present time see have endeavored to answer. This demand has grown, however, to proportions so formidable, and with an erulent increasing tendency, as to render indispensable the rigid application of the rule to all cases. Honorable members, it is trusted, will appreciate this necessity when they consider the very creat indecreace to the general propress of adjusting and paying bounty claims anasociatry toroised in the diversion of the time and hiner of payinssters and their circus from me, and the control of the rule of members in these special cases of meet impulzy.

The Paymaster General has just announced in a

The Paymaster General has just announced in a circular for the information of officers of the Department, that by Special Orders No. 5, from the Adjutant General's office, thirty cents has been fixed as the uniform rate at which commutation of rations shall be paid to soldiers discharged from the service of the United States in all cases.

Gen. Carlin has sent a report to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bareau, upon the outrages upon the freedmen in Tennessee by organized bands of ruffians, and says that the civil authorities in those States will not call upon the United States Government for the dispersion of these gangs, and that it is unreasonable to believe that the civil officials will attempt to arrest them. He has ordered the officers of the Bureau, in certain counties, to prosecute the of the Bureau, in certain counties, to prosecute the perpetrators of these outrages wherever they can induce the civil officers to act. He adds that the outrages against the freedmen are periodical; during the farming season they are very few, but just now the complaints are very numerous.

Gen. Howard has published a circular directing

that all officers below the rank of Major, who were mustered out on Jan. 1, 1868, and retained as officers of the Bureau, may be taken on the disbursing offi-cer's muster rolls and paid as agents, at a salary of \$150 per month, from Jan 1, 1868.

The report of freedman's affairs in North Carolina for December has been received, and shows that the close of the year has brought with it a more than usual number of complaints in relation to breeches of contract and non-payment of wages for labor performed, arising from indifference to settle honest debts, or inability to fulfill obligations by reason of failure. The system of working for debts, or inability to fulfill obligations by reason of failure of crops. The system of working for a share of the crops has been so unusual, and the almost entire failure of the same so marked, that but few of the laborers have realized anything, and are now without the means of living by their own resources, and employers are not in a condition to provide for them during the long interval before their labors can be made available. In this unfortunate state of affairs the writer says it becomes a serious question as to the steps to be taken to provide in a measure for the relief of the suffering. The promiscions distribution of money, food, or clothing effects but a limited portion of the good designed. It leads to imposition, fraud, idleness, and hundreds of undeserving obtain what they who really suffer should receive. Various suggestions are made with a view to adjust the operations of labor. There are 20 schools in the State, with 12,500 scholars. During December 3,420 rations were distributed to During December 3,420 rations were distributed to the sick in hospitals, orphan asylums, and destitute

During December 3,430 rations were distributed the sick in hospitals, orphan asylums, and destitute freed people.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Mr. Gideon H. Hallister of Connecticut to be Minister Resident and Consul-General at Hayti, to fill a vacancy. William R. Kinney of Kentucky, and George A. Magnire of Missouri to be Commissioners, under the Act of 1867, to reimburse the State of Indiana for moneys expended in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning the militia, to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion. William F. Turner, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, his former commission having expired. C. H. Belaire to be Pension Agent of Raleigh, N. C., to fill a vacancy. Alfred Kent, Postmaster at Gonzales, Texas. William H. Townsend, Pension Agent at Providence, Rhode Island. John Robertson, Postmaster at Chew Lisban, Ohio. William Wilson, Postmaster at Fayette, Indiana.

The Senate rejected the nomination of Alfred Beckhart as Postmaster at Sing Sing, New-York, and Jas. M. Nibling, Postmaster at Finley, Ohio.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President: For Consul to Matamoros, L. W. Scott; for Consul to Guaymas, Alexander Miller; for Consul to Leith, Scotland, J. J. Fisk; for Assessor of Ild District of Western Virginia, Stephen J. Downey.

The Supreme Court was engaged to-day in hearing

Assessor of Ild Districtor western.

J. Downey.

The Supreme Court was engaged to-day in hearing the case of James et al. agt. the M. and M. Railroad Company, which is the first of several Western railroad cases that will occupy the Court for the remainder of this week and all next week.

The Secretary of State has given official notice that the act to suspend the further reduction of the agreence has become a law.

The Secretary of State has given official notice that the act to suspend the further reduction of the currency has become a law.

The Evening Post has the following:
The President is extremely irritated at the conduct of Gen. Grant in sending copies of his letters to Secretary Stanton to forward to Congress, and has not allowed Gen. Grant to have the last word, but to-day replied to his letter in very sharp and strong language, reminding him, it is said, that he (Grant) is subordinate to the President, and that it ill-becomes him to use such language as that contained in his last letter to the Commander-in-Chief of the army. The President further intimates that he will not submit to such language again. It is probable that Congress will call for this better. There is considerable comment in diplomatic circles here about Secretary Seward's failure to present Mr. Thornton, the new British Minister, to the President yesterday, Mr. Thornton, it appears, had made all his arrangements to meet the President at the time stated, and had so notified Mr. Thornton that circumstances had arisen on account of which it would be necessary to postpone the presentation. The British Minister is in profound ignorance of the nature of these circumstances it is well known here, however, that the President wished to lay his views on the Alabama claims before the Cabinet, previous to meeting Mr. Thornton, and that this was the cause of the postponement.

It is announced that the President will meminate Mr.

to lay his visions to meeting Mr. Thornton, and the cause of the postponement.

It is announced that the President will nominate Mr. Seward as Minister to the Court of St. James, in place of Charles Francis Adams, resigned. Mr. Seward's triends say that he will accept the nomination, and Radical Senators say that the Senate will confirm him if he will surge not to meddle with politics, but leave the country at once after his confirmation.

XLTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1868. COMMUNICATIONS FROM CABINET OFFICERS. COMMUNICATIONS FROM CABINET OFFICERS.

Communications were laid before the Senate and appropriately referred from the Secretary of War, with an exhibit of the contracts made by the Ordinance Department and the Quartermaster's Department; from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the acts of the Quartermaster's Department; from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the condition of the lows Indians, and from the Second Auditor relative to the disbursements to the Indians during 1867.

PETITIONS PRESINTED.

Mr. CRAGIN (Rep., N. H.) -Of a citize for the removal of his disabilities.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.)-Of the Haytian Consul at Mr. EDMUNDS (Beb., VI.)—Of the Haytian Consul at New-York, praying for a subsidy for a line of steamships thence to Hayti. Post-Office Committee. Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.)—Of the St. Louis Board, praying for a subsidy for a railroad, as now granted to the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.)—To remove the disabilities of Thomas J. Swann. Indiciary Committee. Also to constitute San Autonio, Texas, a port of delivery. Com-mittee on Commerce.

onstitute San Antonio, Texas, a port of delivery. Committee on Commerce.

PRE-EMPTION LAWS ON THE PACIFIC ROAD.

Mr. POMMOY (Rep., Kansas) introduced a bill to extend the preemption and homestead laws over all even numbered sections of public lands along the line of the Union Pacific Road, which have been withdrawn for the benefit of said road and its branches, and to confirm all entires heretefore made, on even numbered sections, and all commutations of lands made prior to their withdrawal, whether on even or odd numbered sections. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DELAKE (Rep., Mo.) offered a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DELAKE (Rep., Mo.) offered a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief of naval contractors, referring their claims to the Court of Claims, which is given jurisdiction to investigate and decide them.

econstruction acts.
Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) asked whether any ne

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) asked whether any hecessity exists for any such resolution.

Mr. HOWAID presented a letter from the Secretary of War saying that these generals had applied for counsel to defend them against the proceedings commenced by Mr. Jenkins, tate Governor of Georgia, and recommending the passage of such a resolution. Mr. Howard added that the Attorney-General, whose duty it is to defend the War Department, has on important occasions declined to defend in the Supreme Court. He had thus solemnly preindered the whole case—a very remarkable proceeding—before judgment had been pronounced by the Supreme Court that the Congressional legislation was unconstitutional.

independ had that the Congressional legislation was that the Congressional legislation was it showed partisanism.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) thought that an Attorney-General who had openly committed himself as against the constitutionality of a law should not be called upon in any case under it, and he should not be consured being any case under it, and he should not be consured being any case under it, and he should not be consured being any case under it, and he should not be consured being any case.

ral, who had acted honestly in giving his opinion whether mistaken or not; and doubtless the Senate same manner.

Mr. HOWARD said that if the Attorney-General was

onscientiously of the opinion that the Reconstruction laws were unconstitutional the simple remedy for him was to resign. Congress would not force him into Court

was to resign. Congress would not force him into Court against his convictions.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) here recited the circumstances of the McArdle case, and defended the Attorney-General.

Mr. HENDRICKS argued that neither the Attorney-General nor any other lawyer should sink his convictions for any purpose, and asked whether the Senator thought that a gentleman should appear before a court or a cabinet in any case whatever and maintain an act of Congress as the law, when he believed the Constitution to be the law. Mr. HOWARD said that the Attorney-General's opinie

Mr. HOWARD said that the Attorney-General's opinion was given when the bill was before the President, and before it had passed by a two-thirds vote; and he again condemned the course of the Attorney-General.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked whether the passage of the bill by a two-thirds vote made it constitutional.

Mr. HOWARD—I think it does.

Mr. HENDRICKS continued, instancing the employment of counsel by the Department heretofore, when the authorized counsel was in court. He believed this was simply an effort to make a parade before Congress and the country, when no proceedings had yet been instituted against the Generals.

The morning hour having expired. Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Penn.) objected to the further consideration of the subject, but, on motion of Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.), the special order was postponed for 20 minutes, and

subject, but, on motion of Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cat.), the special order was postponed for 20 minutes, and Mr. CONNESS eited a case in Mississippi, last year, instituted by Mississippi against the President, where the Attorney-General appeared, and in an able argument convinced the Court that it had no jurisdiction, and procured a dismissal of the proceedings.

Mr. BUCKALEW condemned the resolution conferring process without limit.

power without limit.

After further discussion the resolution was adopted.

After further discussion the resolution was adopted.

THE FORMOSA ISLAND MASSACRE.

A resolution offered by Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.)
was adopted, instructing the Committee on the District
of Columbia to inquire whether any further legislation is
necessary to secure the safety of passengers in the street
cars in the District. Also, a resolution by the same calling upon the President for copies of any official correspondence in regard to the massacre of the crew of the
bark Rover, wrecked on Formosa Island.

VACANCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Mc.) offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the act of February,
1863, to supply vacancies in the Executive Department in
certain cases.

ertain cases.

INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

Mr. THAYER (Rep., Neb.) introduced a bill to amend

the act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of the Indian Reservation in Minnesota for their benefit. Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) introduced a bill to ex-tend the Precuption and Homestead laws over certain lands therein named, and for other purposes. Land Com-

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) introduced a bill to amend the act giving lands in certain States for the ben-efit of Agricultural Colleges and of the mechanic arts. Land Committee.

mittee.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) introduced a bill to amend the act giving lands in certain States for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges and of the mechanic arts. Land Counnitiee.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented petitions from workingmen of New-York and elsewhere praying for the establishment of an eight-hour law.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) offered a petition with a joint resolution for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery. Naval Committee.

Mr. ROSS (Rep., Kansas) presented resolutions of the State of Kansas praying for the extension of the jurisdiction of Kansas Courts over the Indian territory. Also, a petition for the sale of the Osage Indian Reservation. Committee on Indian Affairs. Also, a resolution in regard to the protection of American citizens abroad.

Mr. NORTON (Den., Minn, introduced a petition on the same subject. Committee on Foreign Relations.

Here the Senate took up.

THE SUPPLEMISTAIN RECONSTRUCTION MILL.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) took the floor. He said the preeding debate on the part of the opposition had shown the desire, and, perhaps, has had the effect, of arraigning. Congress before the country on the charge of usurpations in the most of the same subject. Committee on the charge of usurpation in the desire and, perhaps, has had the effect, of arraigning to the same subject. The country on the charge of usurpation on the same subject. The country on the charge of usurpation on the same subject to the country on the charge of usurpation in the desire and the preceding debate on the part of the opposition had shown the desire, and, perhaps, has had the effect, of arraigning Congress before the country on the charge of usurpation by interesting the subject of the law less and charter by Senator Morton that it was blanked to be subject to the same solely with a view of protecting the rights of person and property, a poinc

At the suggestion of Mr. Davis the Clerk read the resoutlons, which, after the preamble, declare it the duty of oncress, if the citizens failed to provide proper and yal governments, to provide such governments for hem as Territories.

orm as lerritories.

Mr. DAVIS—I adhere to every principle of those resolutions and did throughout the war.

Mr. MORRILL—I am more than delighted to hear that, ecause I did not expect the Senator to array himself on

our side.

Mr. DAVIS—Well, I will show you in a day or two.
Mr. MORRILL proceeded to comment upon the resolutions, and complimented Mr. Davis for his foresight in regard to those States, in recommending "protection and security to the loyal men thereof," to the end that they may reconstruct these extinct State Governments. In the language of the resolution, he said, "That is what we are doing now."

are doing now."

Mr. SUMNER.—" Without distinction of color, too."

Mr. MORRILL.—" Loyal men; that necessarily includes color, of course." [Laughter.]

Mr. MORRILL, had always heretofore supposed that Mr. Sumner was the author of the idea of declaring those states had become territories.

Mr. DAVIS believed that Mr. Sumner had presented the resolution in question just three days before his were offered.

resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts; they were never patented. [Laughter.] Mr. DAVIS proposed to comment further upon the re-

desire to get up any antagonism between the Sena from Kentucky and the Senator from Massachusetts.

from Kentucky and the Senator from Massachusetts. I will leave them to fight it out.

Mr. Morrill went on to comment upon the views expressed by Messrs. Incakalew and Doolittle in the debate. Thus far the latter had voted no on the Civil Rights bill, a measure to secure clizzens of the United States against the oppression of their former masters when the Courts in those States had been closed to negroes for one hundred years. Had the Senator ever explained that vote on a law, without which the nation would be a by-word and a hissing.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Dem., Wis.) had not denied the duty DOOLITTLE (Devn., Wis.) had not denied the duty

Mr. DOOLITILE them, was lad not denied he day of the Government under the Constitution to secure the freedom and rights of the negro, and he had introduced a bill on that subject which he considered constitutional. He had never doubted that certain parts of the Civil Rights bill are unconstitutional, and he therefore voted

Rights bill are unconstitutional, and he therefore voted against it.

Mr. MORRILL said the Civil Rights bill speaks for itself. He proceeded to reply to Mr. Hendricks's argument in regard to the policy of Mr. Lincoln, saying that Mr. Lincoln in his proclamation of 1853 proposing the organization of the States then in possession of the armies of the United States, used the words "reistablish governments," and that their governments must therefore have been overthrown. He also denied that Mr. Lincoln had claimed by his action on the Winter-Davis bill that he alone had authority over Reconstruction. Mr. Lincoln had objected to the bill because of its having come to him just before the adjournment of Congress. He did not like to act without time for consideration to destroy the governments he was trying to form in Louisiana and Arkansas.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) asked whether Mr. Lincoln Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Lincol

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) asked whether Mr. Liny the approval of that bill to commit himself to an

Mr. MORRILL replied that Mr. Lincoln had said some Mr. MORRILL replied that Mr. Lineoln had said something of that kind, intending to restore Arkansas and Louisiana in his own way, and his faith having been pledged to them. Congress, towever, could never have recognized them. He then commented on the policy of the President, claimed by Mr. Hendricks to be the recognition of the old State Governments, and he read from the premible of the Freedent's proclamation that no civil governments existed in those States; and from the report of the Reconstruction Committee a remark made by President Johnson to a Mr. Hearn that new governments must be formed in harmony with the progress of events. None of Mr. Johnson's States were in form or effect Republican Governments; in some of them a majority of citizens having been disfranchised. He denied that Maryland had a Republican form of government, having returned a large portion of her citizens to vassulage for chised nobody, though Rebels had lost all their rights and saying that everybody had been pardoned save those who had committed the unpardonable sin of violating the oath to support the Constitution, and that Congress would not fall; that before the session closed those States would return clothed with new robes, with wise and patriotic constitutions in harmony with the first organizations during the Revolutionary era.

Mr. JOHNSON rose to say that at the proper time he would endeavor to vindicate his State from the charge made against her by the Senator, and thought he would be able to show that she had a constitution republican in form.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) secured the floor for to-mor

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) secured the floor for to-more Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) secured the floor for to-more Mr. PARTERS of Solutions of Alabama. The bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid the construction of railroads in the States of Alabama, Mesissippi, Louisiana, and Florida, and for other purposes, came over from the House, and was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., N. H.) reported a substitute for the bill. in addition to the Tenure-of-Office Act under discussion yesterday. It provides that, after ten days from the passage, no general or special agent of the President, or of any department except such as are authorized by statute, specifying their duties, shall be appointed or continued in office; provided, the Secretary of-State ball have power to appoint, as needed, special agents for foreign service, not exceeding five in number, who shall be paid out of the State Department contingent fund; the term of office of all Revenue agents or for German, and other general or special agents of the Government, whose duties and compensation are now fixed by law, shall expire in tend days from the passage of this bill, and, hereafter, no such agent or inspectors shall be appointed without the confirmation of the Senate, but the pleasure of the President. In this manner there may be appointed in the Treasury Department 25 agents at compensation not exceeding 86 per day and traveling have power to appoint detectives for the prevention and detection of counterfeiting as is now provided by the way also, on nomination of the Controller of the Controller of the Controller of the Controlly, based on the Controlly of the Controlly, and the following a decident of the Controller of the Controlly, based on the Controller of the Controlly, based on the Controller of the Controlly, and the following

and general agents; and both he and the Secretary of the Treasury are required to report at the leginning of each session the number, character, and compensation of all agents employed in their respective departments.

The Senate, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BEATTY, member elect from the VIIIth District of Ohio, appeared and took the oath of office.

NEW RAILWAY FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. COOK (Rep. III.) reported a bill authorizing the building of a railroad from Washington City to connect with the Northern Central Railroad at or near the State line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

PROTECTION OF WITNESSES.

the between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

PROTECTION OF WITNESSES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa), the Senate bill for the protection of persons making disclosures as parties or testifying as witnesses, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD LANDS DECLARED FORFEITED.

The House then proceeded to the consideration, as the unfinished business of yesterday, of the bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida.

Mr. ARNELLE'S amendment to exempt from forfeiture the lands of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad was agreed to, Yeas, 87; Nays, 58.

Mr. TABER (Dem., N. Y.) moved to table the bill. Negatived. Yeas, 68; Nays, 84.

Mr. PILES'S amendment to exempt also the lands of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, was not agreed to.

The bill was then passed. Yeas, 85; Nays, 83.

The bill was then passed. Yeas, 86; Nays, 73.

Longhridge, Ashley (Ohio), Washburne (Ill.), Weiser, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Iowa).

The bill declares forfeited to the United States all th

The bill declares forfeited to the United States all the puble lands, with the exception above made, in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, which were granted to these States in 1856, to aid them in the construction of railroads, and which have not been lawfully disposed of by the United States. Such grants having expired by limitation. And it declares such land henceforth subject to homestead entry and settlement, under the act of 21st July, 1866.

The House, at 14, proceeded as the business of the morning hour to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning the rights of AMERICAN CITIZINS IN FOREIGN STATES.

Mr. JUDD (Rep., ill.) continued his speech in criticism of the bill, and read extracts from a letter which he had just received from a German in the West, asking why the bill anade any distinction between native and adopted citizens. The exception made in the bill of persons escaping from conscription actually ordered would, he said, subject to atrest and conscription all Germans returning to their country who had emigrated when under 23 years of age. The proposed redress in the second section, that of reprisals, Mr. Judd considered the most remarkable provision in this very singular bill. As a means of redressing wrongs, the proposition was a farce; as a mode of punishment, it was barbarism. It was atvariance with all the principles recognized by modern civilized governments. No one could believe that any European Government would fail to make such a seizure of any of its subjects a cause for immediate war. It would not have even the excuse which the Emperor Theodore of Abyssinia had for his seizure of Englishmen, for he charged that they were conspirators. Taking the bill altogether, it did not advance one step toward a practical remedy for the grievances of naturalized citizens. He did not behave that any specific act of legislation by statute was the form in which to meet this question. Congress should pass a general declaration of wha

Congress.

That by the Constitution and laws of the United States no dis-

unet be matire born.

Fourth: That the naturalization laws of the United States in force ince 1902 require an each of objuration and of allegiance, and that hence he principles and doctrines of the English common law, and all office omficting destrines and principles on the subject have been abounded eithin the jurisdiction of the United States.

Fight: That against any exaction of military or other service or duty think the United States described the united bear discontinuous from it is equally bound to afford assistance and redress to naturalized titizens.

Sixta: That the naturalization laws of the United States form a part of sustingle and political system in force for nearly three-quarters of a

Eighth: That the protection of naturalised citizens abroad cannot be usted exclusively to the Executive Department, but should be enforced

States.

\*\*Eighth: That the protection of naturalized citizens abroad cannot be treated exclusively to the Executive Department, but should be enforced by imperative law.

\*\*Notat: That naturalized citizens charged with crime in a foreign land are entitled to the protection of the United States to the extent that shall see that the laws of such country are fairly and impuritally solutile states that the laws of such country are fairly and impuritally solutile tered without prejudice or perversion.

\*\*Trata\*\* That is the United States Government is bound to see that no United States citizen is tried or punished within a foreign jurisdiction for acts done or words uttered within the United States, or in any other country except that wherein the prosecution is instituted.

\*\*Elecenta.\*\* That is the daity of the Government of the United States to demand the immediate discharge and release of the citizens restrained of their liberty in violation of the principles thus declared, and just reparation for the wrong any citizen must have suffered; and that the Executive Department be instructed to carry out those doctrines and enforce those rights, and to report to Countress any refusal or neglect on the part of any foreign Government to recorable the demand so main.

\*\*Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) rising to a privileged question, called the attention of the House to the fact that his colleague (Marshall) made remarks on the question of whisky meters on the 9th of January last, and that the report thereof, to the extent of 4 columns, appeared in The Globe on the 24th of January, while the speech, he said, was never delivered in the House. He protected against such proceedings. He recognized the first column as containing something which his colleague had said, but the rest of it he did not recognize.

\*\*Mr. MARSHALL (Dem., Ill.) was amazed at his colleague had said, but the rest of it he did not recognize.

\*\*Mr. MARSHALL (Dem., Ill.) was amazed at his colleague that his double of the return additions and modifications, he adm

such practice.

Mr. MARSHAL, before resuming his sear, said that such alternations were exceedingly impleasant to him. Ho was conscious that he had done nothing which was not sanctioned by usage. He did not admit the right of his colleagues from any position which he occupied in the House or before the country to become his censor.

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.) being entitled to the floor to speak on the bill concerning the Rights of American Citizens in Foreign States, addressed the Chair, and at the conclusion of the gentleman's speech.

in reference to the famine in Sweden and Norway (Foreign Affairs), and in reference to the trial of John H. Surratt (Judiciary Committee).

ENFORCEMENT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.
The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's
table, and referred to their appropriate committees the
various Senate bills thereon, except the following:
Senate joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of
War to employ counsel for the defense of the Generals of
the army, Major-Gen. Meade, and Brig-Gen. Hughs, Provisional Governor of Georgia, and of any other officer or
person intrusted with the enforcement of the Reconstruction acts, against any suits or proceedings in any
court, in regard to their official acts.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.) had supposed there was
an Attorney-General of the United States, to whom a
high salary was paid for performing such duty, and he
should like to know what had become of him.

Mr. GARFIELD (Bep., Ohio) suggested that a large
part of the Attorney-General's time was occupied in
writing vetoes of Reconstruction bills and in making
speaches at Democratic dinners.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) opposed the practice of
cumloying additional counsel for the Government.

Mr. (PSON (Rep., Mich.) reminded Mr. Randail that
the Attorney-General had declined, in open Court, to defend flieir cases.

Mr. GARFIELD moved the previous question.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE ARREST OF IRISH-AMERICANS.

BY ATLANTIC TREESMAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Feb. 5 .- The London Times has an editorial to-day on the arrest of Irish-Americans. 16 admits that the imprisonment of Mr. Train at Cork was a mistake, but says it should be distinguished from the arrest of Irishmen who come over here from the United States with the secret intention of creating a revolt against the Government.

JOHN BRIGHT ON FENIANISM. At a great meeting at Birmingham, yesterday, John Bright made a speech. He pleaded the wrongs of Ireland in part extenuation of the late Fenian outrages, and begged for Church legislative reform. Mr. Bright said that there was nothing that the United States Government could do, if Ireland were part and parcel of the United States, that England might not do also if she would.

Evening.-A man named Chatterton was shot in the street to-day and badly, if not fatally, wounded, The assassin was instantly arrested, and gave his name as Jem Meddles. From his declaration it seems that he mistook Chatterton for James Bird, the milkman, who is an important witness for the Government in the affair of the Clerkenwell explosion, and who, at the examination of the prisoners before the Police Court, identified one of them as the man that fired the powder. It is said that Meddles is a half-witted fellow, and the belief is general that he is the tool of other parties, who prompted him to commit the deed. The pistol shot took effect in the throat of Mr. Chatterton, where it made a very ugly wound. He still lives, but his recovery is doubtful

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5 .- The strike of the cabmen in this city still continues, to the great inconvenience of all classes. At present there is no prospect of a compromise.

THE CABMENS' STRIKE.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS. CORK, Feb. 5 .- Early this morning a considerable

body of men, supposed to be Fenians, were discovered in the vicinity of Macroon Castle, about 20 miles west of this city. They appeared to be preparing to make an attack upon the Castle, and the authorities of the town of Macroom were notified of the danger. A strong force of police were forthwith ordered to the ground, and as soon as they appeared the Fenians

A NEW CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POPE AND KING. FLORENCE, Feb. 5.-The Pope recently ordered the Catholic clergy to have a Te Deum sung in all the churches of Italy for the victory of the Papal arms at Mentana. King Victor Emmanuel has issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of religious ceremonies for such a purpose within the kingdom. POPULAR TUMULTS.

Popular tumults are reported to have broken out in Padua vesterday. The Government is using every means to restore order.

PRUSSIA.

RECEPTION OF THE ITALIAN EMBASSADOR. Paris, Feb. 5 .- The Moniteur gives an account of the reception of Signor Beredutti, the new Italian Minister to Berlin, by the King of Prussia. The King warmly welcomed him as the first embassador from Italy accredited to the North German Confederation, and congratulated him upon his appointment, declaring that it was a new pledge of peace.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Liverroot, Feb. 5.—The National Steamship Com-pany's steamer Pennsylvania, which left New-York on the 23d of January, arrived at this port to-day.

GREAT STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE IN NEW-FOUNDLAND.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., Feb. 5 .- One of the most terrific storms ever known in Newfoundland has been experienced within the last two or three days. On the 3d inst. a fearful gale prevailed, driving the falling snow furiously before it. It is reported that 30 people have perished of the cold and in the snow. Mr. Mackay, Superintendent of the Newfoundland Telegraph Line, nearly perished between Heart's Content and this place.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. HANGUCK. NEW-ORLEANS. Feb. 5 .- Gen. Hancock, in Special Order No. 26, issued to-day, directs the investigation of the charges of malfeasance in office against tion of the charges of materistate in office against
Street Commissioner Baker to be stopped, and
instructs the District-Attorney to take charge
of the matter, and take such action as
may be proper and necessary, proceeding by due course
of law. Baker was removed from office, and George D.
Field appointed in his place. The same order appoints
Arthur Gastinel as Recorder of the Second District, he
having been declared by the Supreme Court, ineligible
when elected, but now eligible.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

... Gov. Andrew's library was sold yesterday. .Miss Sarah Sprague of Danbury, Conn., Shipments of specie from Montreal are to

.... A Temperance Convention has been called, ... Holmes, the insurance agent, tried in New-Haven yesterday for abduction, was neguited.

...Thomas Chanler, the prize fighter, was sed in San Francisco yesterday on \$1,000 bonds...At the port of Quebec 1,300 vessels arrived in 1856, and 1,311 in 1867. Cleared in 1867, 1,252

. The Hon. Rejoice Newton, a wealthy citi-.. The Michigan State Agricultural Society

.... The Gayoso Savings Institution, the old-st bank in Memphis, suspended yesterday. Its habilities rifl exceed \$500,000. ... A Grant Club was organized in Wilmington, Del. last night, with Mr. H. M. Jenkins of The Con-mercial as President.

.. The Chicago Underwriters will raise in

One Crowley stabled and seriously wounded John Fisher in a drunken brawl in Call's groggery in Youngstown, on Tuesday. ....The State Medical Society is holding the

annual session in Albany. Dr. J. P. Gray delivered the annual address at the capitol last evening.

Joseph Bloomgart, Assistant Teller in the United States Depository at Louisville, has been arrested for embezzling \$12,000 of Government money.

John Gut has been sentenced to be bauged in St. Paul, Minn., on the 3d of April, for the mur-der of Alexander Campbell at New-Ulm last year. ... The authorities of Contra Costa, Cal., to prevent the repetition of a prize fight within that County, threaten to indict all persons who take part in such exhibitions.

Memphis on Thesday, at the Instance of his wife, for committing a rape upon his step-daughters, aged 11 and 12 years respectively.

.. A showy wedding was celebrated in the First Presbyterian church edifice in Chicago, on Tuesday night, the bride and bridegroom being Mr. Frank E. Chandler and Miss Annie S. Buckingham.

... Officers of the Army of the Cumberland a meet in Cincianati to-day to organize a society. ont. Gen. Sherman, Major Gen. Thomas and others will theipate. The proceedings are to close with a banquet saturday.

.The California Wheat exports for Jannary amounted to 22,000 tims, valued at \$1,200,00, and making niheteen cargoes, sixteen of which were for Europe. The flour shipments for the same period reached 55,100 barrels, valued at \$407,000.

35,100 barrels, valued at \$407,000.

... The Canal Board appointed Division Engineers, yesterday, as follows: Eastern Division, E. H. Crecker, in place of O. L. Witmore; Middle Division, M. S. Kimbell, in place of W. H. H. Gere; Western Disvision, Daniel Richmond, to fill vacancy.

...At an adjourned conference of Union soldiers and sallors, held in Washington, it was unanimously resolved to hold a National Convention of Union soldiers and Sallors at Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, May 19, 1868, for the consideration of national questions.

...Major-Gen. Gillem, at Vicksburg, has ordered that hereafter all questions arising from settle-

dered that hereafter all questions arising from settle-ments of crops, and generally the relations of debtors and creditors, or civil suitors, shall be left to the proper civil courts—except such cases affecting the rights of freedmen, or others, as by acts of Congress are specially committed to the care of the Bureau of Refugees, Freed-men, and Abandoned Lands.